

F A T

and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 998.

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

FAT. *n. f.* [fæt, Saxon; *vaite*, Dutch.] This is generally written *fat*. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel* ii. 24.

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward on Fossils*.

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fating* for his pains. *Shak. Rich. III.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fating* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FAT'AL. *adj.* [fatalis, Latin; fatal, French.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.
O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.
A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
3. Appointed by destiny.
It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Fatal course
Had circled his full orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophesy'd of old,
And this our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vii.

O race divine!
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FAT'ALIST. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology. *Watts.*

FAT'ALITY. *n. f.* [fatalité, French, from *fatal*.]

1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.
The flocks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons.*
2. Decree of fate.
By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*
3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.
All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Bro.*

FATALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.
The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been. *Denham.*
2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.
Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Chearful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryden's Auren.*
3. To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compos'd the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

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FA'TALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *n. f.* [fatum, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.
Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*
2. Event predetermined.
There is a necessity in *fate*
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden.*
3. a th; destruction.
You must obey me soon or late;
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*? *Dryden.*
4. Cause of death.
When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'ersees its rising years. *Dryden.*
5. Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guides the float from Cupid's bow. *A. Phillips.*
6. The whizzing arrow wings,
And bears thy *fate*, Anon, on its wings. *Pope.*
7. With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and fumpters sent. *Dry.*
8. Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended, shone on high. *Dryden's Æn.*
9. Her awkward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*
10. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakespeare.*
11. Thy *fatal* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare.*
12. FATHER. *n. f.* [pæter, Saxon; *aaber*, Erse. Erse. This word is found likewise in the Persian language.]
1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.
Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*
2. The appellation of an old man.
A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epson, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*
3. The appellation of a reverend for age, learning, and piety.
You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Sb. R. III.*
4. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.
Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen. iv. 21.*
5. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.
Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet none expose them more to contempt than they which give such answers as these. *Still ingfleet.*
6. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.
I was a *father* to the poor.
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen. xlv. 8.*
7. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.
Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*
8. There was in this place a *father* of a convent, who was very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as it is usual, under any great affliction, to apply themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Add.*
9. The title of a senator of old Rome.
From hence the race of Alban *fathers* comes,
And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden's Virgil.*

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10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
The eternal son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

11. The compellation of God as Creator.
We have one *father*, even God. *John viii. 41.*

FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.
I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 547.

TO FA'THER. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
Ay, good youth,
And rather *fat* 'er thee than master thee. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
2. To supply with a father.
I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*
3. To adopt a composition.
How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow;
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.
And left we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 4.
5. My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*
6. Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown's Kuigar Errours*, b. ii. c. 3.
7. FA'THERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.
Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*
8. FA'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Without a father; destitute of a father.
Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ex. xxii.*
9. Your *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shak. R. III.*
10. The *fatherless* had no friend.
He caught his death the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 517.
11. FA'THERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.
12. FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.
Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare.*
13. FA'THERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.
The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dry.*
14. Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*
15. FA'THOM. *n. f.* [pæom, Saxon.]
1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.
The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown.
The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a *fathom*. *Holder on Time.*
2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom-line*.
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground. *Sb. H. IV.*
3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.
Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
4. To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compass with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to master.
Leave, leave to *fath* m such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden's Pers.*
5. To found; to try with respect to the depth.
Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights.
Our depths who *fathoms*? *Felton on the Classics.*
6. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as,
I cannot *fathom* his design. *Pope.*

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FA'THOMLESS. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waist most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

FAT'DICAL. *adj.* [fatidicus, Latin; fatidique, French.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.
The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Havel.*

FAT'FEROUS. *adj.* [fatifer, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive.

FA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [fatigo, Lat.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [fatigo, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude.
By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigat*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FAT'IGUE. *n. f.* [fatigue, French; fatigo, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
The great Scipio fought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden.*
3. To FA'TIGUE. *v. a.* [fatigo, French; fatigo, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.
The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*
4. FAT'IDNEYED. *adj.* [fat and kidney.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.
Peace, ye *fatidneyed* rascal; what a brawling do'st thou keep! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
5. FA'TLING. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *If. xi. 6.*
6. FA'TNER. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.
The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbutnot, Mart. Scribl.*
7. FA'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *fat*.]
1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.
2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.
And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes. *Fai. Queen*, b. i.
8. UNCTUOUS or greasy matter.
Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 355.
9. Oleaginousness; sliminess.
By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbutnot.*
10. Fertility; fruitfulness.
God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen. xxvii. 28.*
11. That which causes fertility.
When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended fluid, and left unmoist
The execrable glebe. *Phillips.*
12. Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley's Sermons.*
13. To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]
1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.
Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. To make fruitful.
Town of stuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinensis.*
3. Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood. *Dryden.*
4. To feed grossly; to increase.
Obscene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
5. To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.
All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*
6. Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fatning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden.*
7. Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A numerous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long-descending healthful progeny. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
8. Tygers